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The Egyptian Gazette
An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.
Editor & Manager: R. SHELLENG.
Price: One Piastre Tariff.
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.
The latest news from Russia is of extreme
interest. The Tsar has at last given signs
of a desire for peace, and in an audience
granted to the American Ambassador at
Tsarko Solo has declared his willingness
to consider the subject. This change of
attitude is remarkable. Nevertheless, we can
well understand and sympathize with the
former reluctance of the head of a great
Power like Russia to make terms with a nation
towards whom until recently the Russian
people were unwise enough to conduct them-
selves with arrogance and to speak of with
contempt. Nor can we, as ourselves a great
Asiatic Power, fail to realize the natural
dilemma of Russia to admit a defeat which must
seriously depreciate her in the eyes of the
Asiatic races who have conquered and subjugated
in the course of her reckless policy of aggres-
sion. Realising the full, as we do, all that
peace concluded after repeated defeats means to
a world-power like Russia, we still would fain
hope that the Tsar now sees that nothing is
to be gained by a prolongation of this sangui-
nary war. It was begun, as we believe, at
the instigation of an utterly corrupt and
treacherous bureaucracy, and sanctioned by the
Tsar without adequate knowledge of the
violation of pledges by his Ministers in regard
to the occupation of Manchuria, which was
its cause, and with still less information as
to the determination and resources of the
Japanese. The Emperor of Russia may well
feel that he has been misled all through, and
that he knows that in truth this time has
arrived for him to act as the Father of a
great and suffering people by terminating a
contest which is absolutely hateful to the
enormous majority of the millions over whom
he still holds sway. To act otherwise, for
the sake of the "amour propre" of himself
or his nobles and bureaucrats, will be to pur-
sue a policy of criminal selfishness, and to
show that he lacks alike the power to wage suc-
cessful war or to make an honorable peace.
It is to be hoped therefore that his attitude
on the subject is correctly reported in
our telegram from Washington, and that
the Tsar is genuinely desirous of agreeing
with his adversary quickly, lest even worse
things befall him and the unhappy people
whom his incapacity for statesmanship has
led to their undoing.
But an even more difficult decision for the
Tsar to take than that on the question of peace
awaits him, for the Congress of the Zemstvos has
met at Moscow and has sent an ultimatum to
the Throne. A telegram from Moscow gives
some extraordinary details as to the plain-
speaking which the assembly indulged in in
its emphatic address to the Tsar. In face of
the opinion of the civilized world and of an
unbroken series of stupendous defeats, the
Tsar may well reconsider his determination to
fight to the bitter end. But to accept the
advice of the Zemstvos Congress is quite a
different matter, for it touches the prerogative
of the most absolute ruler in Christendom.
It is impossible to believe that the unfortunate
Sovereign will be able to bring himself to en-
gage in the address, and if in this case
Nicholas II. hardens his heart, we do not
know that he is personally at all deserving
of blame for such a decision. He has
been bred among influences which of necessity
make him believe that "fundamental changes,"
as he calls them, are needless plunges into the
unknown; he is sure, like most of us, that he
himself means well; and it is quite possible
that he honestly believes himself bound by
his duty to the Almighty to hand over his
autocratic power unbroken to his heir. That is
what the chiefs of his Church have told him
in the most solemn way they can think of, and
their preaching is supported by that strange
idea from which probably no despot has ever
been completely free, the idea of a separate
relation between himself and the Almighty,—
"the only Ruler of Princes," as our own Prayer-
book expresses it.
But while we could not venture to blame him,
we should think him most unwise. The situa-
tion in Russia must appear to all far-sighted and
impartial persons one of unprecedented gloom.
Even now the Tsar may find that all con-
cessions are too late to save the central power
in the centre, indeed, there is little evidence
of recuperative strength. It is folly to condemn
a Tsar who is, as Alexander I. once said, "but
an accident," who must be the wretchedest
man in his dominions, and who works himself
almost to death in the effort to achieve the
impossible. Nicholas II. is not to blame be-
cause he is not a genius, has been imperfectly
trained, and lacks, as you may see in every
line of his recent Manifesto, the terrible—
had almost written the appalling—decisions
which since the days of Ivan the Terrible has
been the distinguishing characteristic of his
predecessors. He is swayed day by day by
different advisers, of whom some see hope in
change, and others only in persistently carrying
on the old régime. He consequently, being
a weak man—it is not his fault, we repeat
again, but his misfortune—accepts neither as
a policy, and the future of his dynasty and his
Empire rests on the result of a war which he
cannot personally conduct, and which is going
badly. His only chance of maintaining the
existing system without great concessions was
military and dramatic victory, but all such hopes
were blown to pieces a fortnight ago to day
amidst the most colossal naval defeat in history.
There is a single line of policy before him. The
only wise course for the overpressed Tsar would
seem to be to postpone the idea of defeating
Japan, as Nicholas I. postponed that of
defeating Turkey, to fall back upon his own
dominion as it was before the war, and to
follow the policy of his great namesake by
decreasing reforms so wide and so penetrating,
that in the relief they will bring to the
millions of his subjects they will cause even
the great defeat to be forgotten. He must
appeal, as it were, to the peasantry against
the cultivated classes, whose dislike and con-
tempt for the despotism of the bureaucracy
is, if we at all understand the true situation
in Russia, incurable, save by the destruc-
tion of their authorities, which requires
as a condition precedent the supersession of
autocracy by a régime of law. A change so
great will, however, require either a Tsar or
a Grand Vizier with a constructive mind,
and of neither as yet can we see any hope
in Russia. We do not think very much of
the sources of weakness upon which Western
publicists are now dwelling, the influence
of the Grand Dukes, the menaces of the
Church, or even the angry protests of the
bureaucracy. The moment the Tsar is under-
stood by the masses of the people to be
acting in their interest the resisting power
of the governing classes will disappear. They
were all ready to resist the emancipation of
the serfs, and the landlords were ready too,
but all alike understood, as one Grand Duke
is said to have told a deputation, that
if they resisted, and the peasantry heard
of their resistance, they would within a week
have ceased for ever to trouble the autocracy.
But the decision of the Sovereign makes all
around him weak, and would paralyse the ac-
tion of the greatest of Viziers. Nevertheless
the fall of States is the rarest of events, and
the fall of Russia into a condition of anarchy
would be for Western Europe's huge calamity.
It is therefore possible, as it is greatly to be
hoped, that some new force may yet develop
itself in the Empire, and may communicate a
new strength and wisdom to the executive
power, which at present seems blindly feeling
out to find a new path, shrinking from every
path that seems to open, and falling back with
a misty flow of words upon that resignation
which is often the first sign of dangerous
incapacity, though sometimes it is also the
pool in which a Prince may renew his
strength. The end is not yet in Russia,
nor is it in the human brain to do more
than calculate quietly, on information which
is necessarily imperfect, the chances of the
immediate, it may even be momentary, situa-
tion. No man, we must remember, outside
Russia can pretend to know accurately the
governing thoughts of the peasantry, or the
true limits to the influence of the Church, or
the extent to which the clergy, now almost an
hereditary caste, conceive its interests to be
bound up with those of the autocracy.

appear to be increasing in Egypt in these latter days, and their opinions as to the

appear to be increasing in Egypt in these latter days, and their opinion as to the regeneration of Egypt must be attended to. I should be the last to criticize this step but for the inconsistency that has been displayed. For a few weeks the new law against lotteries appeared to be stringently enforced and the sale of the tickets ceased in the streets.

But low the vendors of these tickets have appeared again, and on enquiry I find that the lottery tickets of some benevolent societies

prohibited lotteries and the sale of tickets in public places, because obviously lotteries are injurious to public morality. But it makes an

erception in the case of benevolent societies, whose lotteries it authorises! Could anything be more inconsistent! If lotteries are bad *per se*, are they a whit less bad if organised by these societies! We may argue then, that although gambling halls and disorderly houses are bad and ought to be suppressed, yet, if run by

they can be tolerated as legitimate: There is no disputing the appositeness of the parallel. Why such an exception was allowed I fail to

discover, if it is based on that most specious but immoral principle that evil should be permitted if good can come out of it. Who is responsible? The general rule now is to shift responsibility for every abuse in Egypt on to the Capitulations, but I cannot see where the Capitulations come in here, so the members

don't, abuse the Capitulations," does not hold good in this case. It would be interesting to discover who was responsible for this extreme

tion, which the flimsiest casuistry cannot justify. — I am, etc.,
Cairo, June 5.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

AN ERRATUM.

—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—My letter in your issue of April 1 causes the Bishop of Pennsylvania to remark of the overturn of the American branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, that "the action of the London Committee is *amusing*." Allow me now to quote his entire letter to me:

pamphlet, 'The Truth about the Egypt Exploration Fund,' with deep, and painful interest. It has the charm of a well-told detective story but its revelations of ambition and

story, but the revelation of American and
deceitfulness on the part of others with whom
you were associated, are painful. The action
of the London Committee is amazing. The
Fund owes far more to you than to any one
else who has been connected with it, and I
feel sure that if all the facts could be put

would be a reconsideration of the unjust action affecting your relationship to the organisation. I wish I could hope for a reconsideration.

tion of the action of some persons in Boston, but I fear they will find no place for repentance. "I shall certainly not renew my subscription to the Fund so long as the present organization of the American Branch remains unchanged.—Faithfully yours, O. W. WHITT-
11

The London Committee should try to atone for "the enormous blunder" by reparation of some kind to the 600 or 700 American subscribers to the corpse of 80 local secretaries.

and to myself as their head official. Thus, with confidence restored, there would be strong hope for a renewal of large financial support.—
Yours faithfully,
WM. COPLEY WINSLOW
Boston, U.S.A., May 22.

BOOKS ON RUSSIA.

Amidst the masses of books dealing with Russia which are now being issued by the English publishing houses none are more instructive than "Russia as it really is," by Mr. Carl Jonbert, and "Russia in Revolution," by Mr. G. H. Ferris. Both these works are issued in Ball's Indian and Colonial Library.

They are well printed and bound and are remarkably cheap. They give a vivid idea of Russia at the present day and are well worth reading by all who take an interest in the

By the fall of a straw stack on a Suffolk farm a hen was buried. To the great surprise of the man engaged in carting away the straw

after twenty-seven days' imprisonment.

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TRADE IN THE SUDAN.

NEW ROUTES TO ABYSSINIA.

It is interesting to observe the various stages in the colonisation of a country like the Sudan. Two very interesting accounts of the rail and enterprise shown in opening up trade and trade routes to Abyssinia have just come to hand. One is that of Captain Wilson, until recently the Inspector of Kodok Province; the other is that of Mr. Jessen, an agent of the wealthy American, Mr. Mar-millan, who takes a great interest in exploring on the Sudan frontier.

Captain Wilson's object was to increase the trade with Southern Abyssinia by the waterways of the White Nile and Sobat Rivers. Menelik had given the Sudan Government a trading station at Etang, on the Baro River, but, for some reason or other, this had been a failure, and Captain Wilson's main idea was to find out the reasons for this, and, if possible, remove the obstacles. Together with the representatives of the leading trading houses at Khartoum, Captain Wilson arrived at Etang and almost immediately found the causes of lack of trade. The station was unsuitable and not on the trade route. The Egyptian merchants had not chosen quite the merchandise required, and asked exorbitant prices, and the chief men of the district had put every obstacle in the way of trade. Besides this there had been fighting amongst themselves. It was found that the object of the traders was not to gain and establish regular trade, but to make as much as they could in one sweep before the natives could find out the true value, and then to retire with the cash. One agent openly declared that he withdrew his goods because he could not make 100 per cent. profit, expecting that the Abyssinians were like the negro tribes, the Dinkas and the Shilluks, who were at first persuaded to part with their goods for a few beads.

Captain Wilson at once proceeded to look out for a new station, and steamed up the Baro to the place where it is joined by the River Jajjebba, and fixed on a site for a market at Finkio, a village which is above high-water mark, free from swamps, and on the trade road between Abyssinia and the country of the Anyoks. He then determined to visit all the "babs," or trade doors, in the district, and find out why they were closed. Saio was the first place visited, and the nephew of the headman Jota, as is the custom, showed the party every hospitality. He insisted on the dismissal of the negro carriers, as he had strict orders to see that the goods were carried by his own men. The headman Takallin was evidently afraid of trading, and complained of the prices of the Egyptian traders. For some reason or other he had closed the door to trade, and very reluctantly admitted that he had received orders from his chief, Ras Tesemma, ordering him to open the road.

The next place visited was Gore, the city of Ras Tesemma. The Ras was away at Addis Abeba, it was said, building a house for himself at the capital, but his representative expressed himself pleased with the choice of the new trading station. One of the days of the visit being market day, a proclamation was made to the people, telling them that trade was to be encouraged, and that the door was open. One of the merchants with Captain Wilson exposed his goods for sale, and in a very short time disposed of the whole lot to the value of £50. Contracts were made for coffee and bees-wax on the spot, and there is no doubt the chances of trade are excellent, and supply and demand heavy for fair exchange. During the stay of the expedition a party of merchants arrived from as far off as Massowah to trade in coffee and bees-wax. Surely if it is worth their while to keep up a trade from such a distance, the merchants from Khartoum, with every facility, ought to be successful in competing with them.

There is little doubt that Captain Wilson's timely visit has had the desired effect. The merchants are now busy collecting the kind of merchandise needed for exchange, and the Abyssinians are very quick to dispose of their produce if only the doors are kept open. There is a great demand in those parts for swords, not less than 3 ft. in. curved or straight, without handles, as the natives prefer putting on their own hilts. Evidently a good many of these are made in England; one examined closely was marked "Manufacture Garant, London." Enamelled iron drinking-cups, 4½ in. high, blue or white, would find a ready sale, as would enamelled iron teapots of the cheapest quality. All these swords, cups and teapots ought to be stamped with Menelik's crest. The chief produce of this part of Abyssinia is coffee and bees-wax and a certain amount of ivory, but as the tribute of the local chiefs is paid in that article, and monopolised by them, very little trade can be done in that line. The whole district is a great grain-growing region, and has great possibilities for trade if the roads are kept open. In his report Captain Wilson was able to say: "The roads are now fully open to trade and all obstacle removed."

The main object of Mr. Jessen's expedition was to find a route for trade with Abyssinia having an outlet on the White Nile. Starting from Me'lat, a place about 30 miles north of Kodok (Fashod), Mr. Jessen's party struck inland on March 9th, and marched on the north bank of Khor Adar. In high Nile this stream flows full into the main river, but in the dry season, except for pools here and there, the bed is dry. Mr. Jessen traced the bed of the Khor until he came to swampy ground, and by the vegetation and trees along the banks as far as his eye could trace it the Khor ran north and then due east. In the pools were hundreds of hippopotamuses, with sufficient water to cover only a few, and game of all sorts drinking at the pools. During the rainy season there must be a deep and strong current, and Mr. Jessen thinks that a short, shallow draught-boat, say 60 ft. long, 10 ft. 6 in. beam, could navigate the stream and explore the source of the Adar. As far as it could be judged, the land south must be an immense swamp or a huge lake.

Here the Dinka influence stops, and Mr. Jessen, being short of time, decided to leave the Adar and strike north into the country of the Buruns. The difficulty was to obtain guides, as the Dinkas are enemies of the Buruns and fear to enter their country. However, after much persuasion and promising to make peace between them and the Sheikh, 15 men decided to go. This journey proved to be three days over waterless country, and but for the attitude of the natives in finding small quantities of water by digging, the donkeys would probably have died. As soon as the party came within sight of the first village of the Buruns all the Dinkas ran, leaving only the Dinka chief to face it out.

The Buruns proved most hospitable—brought dura, corn, chickens, goats and quantities of pumpkins and tobacco. Their hospitality contrasted very favourably with the conduct of the Dinkas. Mr. Jessen found that this was really the reason of their quarrel, for the Dinkas, who had a quantity of cattle, wanted the grain of the Buruns, but wanted all for nothing. During the night the rest of the Dinkas came in one by one, and peace was made. All through the rest of the journey the road was good and water plentiful, stored in holes covered with straw roofing or in wells. After two days' march Mr. Jessen struck the Khor Yabus at a point where the water was running shallow between high banks about 15 ft. wide. The expedition passed through swampy ground, dense woods and frequent villages, crossing the Yabus three times on the way to the last village of the Buruns, named Nyinka. Here the country was open, and over a large area there were signs of dura cultivation, but near the Abyssinian frontier, as far as Kirin, the rocky ground was broken up by numerous khors, which made it hard on the camels. Kirin, though it is an Abyssinian territory, evidently belongs to an entirely different race, who live in terror of the Abyssinians, for large quantities of dura, and even water, were stored away among boulders and caverns. The gold washed down from the hills is picked up by the natives and bartered in exchange for beads, calico, salt and cattle. Picks and shovels, pans and axes would find a ready sale. Mr. Jessen considers the distance from Me'lat to Kirin not less than a nine days' journey. The dura is abundant and very cheap, and the people are peaceably inclined.

INCREASE IN SOBRIETY.

LESS REVENUE FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The decrease in the consumption of wine, beer, and spirits is indicated in an answer by Mr. Austen Chamberlain to a recent question by Mr. Lough in the House of Commons. In 1904-5 the net revenue from wine duties was £1,185,508, against £1,355,792 in 1903-4, £1,523,856, in 1902-3, and £1,729,540 in 1899-1900. The revenue from beer duties in 1904-5 was £13,123,679, against £13,483,676 in 1903-4 and £13,729,962 in 1902-3. The revenue from duties on spirits was £22,132,407 in 1904-5, against £23,329,064 in 1903-4 and £25,436,457 in 1899-1900, in spite of the fact that in 1899-1900 the duty was 10s. 6d. per gallon and subsequently 11s.

The duty on tobacco in 1899-9 was 2s. 8d. per pound, the net receipt of revenue £10,993,727; total consumption 79,415,311lb.; consumption per head, 1.97lb. In 1904-5 the duty, which was 3s. per pound, brought in a net revenue of £13,184,767; the total consumption was 83,374,670lb., or 1.95lb. per head of population.

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MADE IN BRITAIN.

SUCCESSFUL JAPANESE FLEET.

It is of interest to recall the fact that the Japanese fleet is, broadly speaking, of British production. As is well known, the training of the officers and men has been on British naval lines, and a review of the material reveals a triumph for home yards and home guns. In this connection, it should be remembered that the old Elswick constructor, Mr. Philip Watts, is now Chief Constructor to the British Admiralty.

The Japanese fleet is practically entirely armed with guns of the Elswick model, and Elswick torpedoes. Thirty of the warships are largely armed in this way, and over twenty exclusively so.

The battleship Mikasa was built by Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, at Barrow, in 1900; and the Asahi was launched on the Clyde in the previous year. The Thames contributed the Fuji and Shikishima, and Elswick built the five best cruisers of the fleet and half a dozen other ships. The torpedo craft, which are reported to have done so well, include many boats built by Thornycroft and Yarwood.

The following statement will show at a glance the points of the chief warships:—

Battle-ships.	BUILT.	UNS.	ARMOUR.
Mikasa	Barrow	Elswick	Krupp
Asahi	Clydebank	Elswick	Harvey
Shikishima	Thames	Elswick	Harvey
Fuji	Blackwall	Elswick	Harvey
Chinyen	Stettin	Krupp	Compound

CRUISERS.

Atama	Elswick	Elswick	Harvey
Tokiwa	Elswick	Elswick	Harvey
Idzumo	Elswick	Elswick	Krupp
Iwami	Elswick	Elswick	Krupp
Azuma	St. Nazaire	Elswick	Krupp
Yakumo	Stettin	Elswick	Krupp
Kasuga	Atsuda	Elswick	Terni
Nishin	Atsuda	Elswick	Terni
Takasago	Elswick	Elswick	Harvey

The three new battleships for Japan are being built respectively at Elswick, Barrow, and in Japan. All will be armed at Elswick and have Elswick torpedo tubes.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Dr. Dillon, writing in the "Contemporary" before the last crushing disaster to Russia was known, argues that Russia's defeat is Germany's opportunity; and contends that the latter Power embroiled the former in the contest with Japan.

"One of the most important factors in the quarrel between Japan and Russia was the refusal of the autocrat to allow the Mikado to harvest in the fruits of his victory (in China), and the evil-boding cry of the Russian general: 'victoria.' Yet Germany bore a very active part in that intervention, Germany who had no interests whatever at stake in China at the time. The motive! In France and Russia they are in no doubt about the motive. Germany's meddling was ostensibly done on behalf of Russia, who was saddled with all the responsibility, and almost forced to strike out a forward line of policy in the Far East. Lastly, by seizing Kiaochow, the Kaiser practically compelled the Tsardom to cross the Rajahoon, annex Port Arthur, and abandon the policy of peaceful interpenetration for that of costly aggression."

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.	
Direction of wind.	South
Force of wind.	Moderate
State of sky.	Slight
Temperature.	20.0
Barometer.	29.9
Wet-bulb.	19.3
Wet-bulb.	19.3
Wet-bulb.	19.3

REMARKS.
Yesterday morning the day opened hot and sultry, but a wind rose and blew lightly from the N.W. until sunset, when it died away into a calm. At midnight it freshened up gradually to a moderate breeze from the S. Barometer falling.

The Egyptian Hotels, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Egyptian Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3 Louthbury, London, E.C., on Wednesday the 21st day of June at noon. Any holder of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending and voting thereat must seven clear days before the date of the said meeting deposit the said Share Warrants at the Registered Offices of the Company or at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo, and shall receive a certificate entitling him to attend and vote at the aforesaid General Meeting.

By order of the Board
(Signed) W. M. B. PEAT,
Secretary.

26103-3-1

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A story is told of Mrs. Leiter, Lady Cargon's mother, who has just arrived in England. On a dull afternoon in Paris, Mrs. Leiter visited the shop of a dealer in antiques and objects d'art in the Rue de la Paix. After looking at several bronzes and other things, she said to the salesman, "How much is that Japanese idol over there worth?" The salesman answered, "About 500,000 francs, madam. It is the proprietor."

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N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21. Les demandes sont reçues les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

26735-7-4 906

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'empiéremment d'une route à Ibrahimieh.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 40.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 20 courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour l'empiéremment d'une route à Ibrahimieh."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 20 courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur
W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 8 Juin 1905. 25095-3-2

Societe Anonyme du Bahera

AVIS

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Anonyme du Bahera sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire le mardi, 27 Juin 1905, à 4 heures de relevée, au siège de la Société, 6 rue Adib, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant:

Proposition du Conseil d'Administration de répartir un dividende extraordinaire en représentation des profits réalisés sur des ventes de terres de la Société.

Tout porteur de 20 actions ordinaires ou de 500 actions privilégiées a droit d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale, mais conformément à l'article 24 des Statuts, il devra justifier auprès de la Société du dépôt de ses actions au jour avant la date fixée pour la réunion.

Il est rappelé qu'aux termes de l'article 30 des Statuts, il ne pourra être valablement délibéré sur l'objet porté à l'ordre du jour qu'autant que les actions représentées formeront au moins la moitié du capital.

Alexandrie, 3 Juin 1905.

L'Administrateur-Directeur
(signé) E. W. P. POEYR.

26074-4-2

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UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thynkyng."

Ingoldby.

A new argument has been brought forward against vegetarianism, and a strange one it is. Mr. William Archer says it makes for a certain degeneracy, and if generally adopted would lead a nation into a condition of hypensthesia. For, he says, there is a certain amount of nastiness to be faced in life, and although the eating of meat involved an element of nastiness and makes one long to live on more cleanly food, it would be weak to yield to the feeling, and would cause a man to suffer morally.

My own opinion is that Mr. Archer is rendering, perhaps intentionally, a great service to the vegetarian cause in bringing so prominently forward the nastiness of flesh diet. As for moral deterioration resulting from eating purer food, the idea seems too absurd to require to be refuted.

There may be truth in the old adage that you must eat a peck of dirt before you die, but for my part I would prefer to consume as much time as possible in getting through my peck, and I think that by abstaining from fish, flesh, and fowl, I certainly avoid eating much of a harmful nature.

But as I do eat cheese and eggs, and drink milk, I am anything but a strict vegetarian, although I achieve my main object, which is to avoid any food that has involved the sacrifice of life to procure. I mean, of course, animal life, for even a vegetable diet involves the sacrifice of life, perhaps in some cases sentient life, as some vegetable life is very highly evolved, and insect-eating plants are well-known.

I do not think an absolutely pure diet is obtainable, and perhaps is not a thing to be desired. For doubtless there are certain organs of our body that exist for the purpose of eliminating the waste food and impurities we swallow, and if these were deprived of the functions they are intended to fulfil, a serious disturbance of the internal economy might ensue, with disastrous consequences as a result. Indeed I have heard of water being found so absolutely pure as to be unfit for drinking purposes.

"Al Lewa" states that in Holland periodicals are now published that not only nourish and enlighten the mind of the reader, but are capable of nourishing the stomach also! For the pulp of the paper on which they are printed is made from dried potatoes. It is not stated whether these papers are healthy or unhealthy to eat.

For my own part I should opine that they would be better left alone. The Dutch, we know, are a scrupulously clean people, but what about the effect of printer's ink, for one thing, on the stomach? and periodicals pass through a good many hands sometimes, some of them not too clean.

And then, you know, there is that vision of St. John, and we remember, (or if we do not remember we can read by turning to Rev. x. v. 10), what the effect of a little book given by an angel had, when eaten by the seer. Dutch papers might be worse still!

No! the time has not yet come for us to economise by making our mental food serve the purpose of bodily food also. The present is a wonderful age for advance, but that point is still, in all probability, far from being reached.

Regarding Mr. Archer and his "nastiness" I would just express the opinion, before quitting the subject, that the argument is not put forward seriously. But if it is, its weakness must surely be so apparent that it will convince few, if any, that purity of diet is a thing to be avoided, while the marked emphasis it places on the nasty nature of flesh diet must on the other hand come home to many who may not have looked at the question in this light.

The page of Thursday's "Gazette" in which this "vicious vegetarianism" is treated of, contains an extract from a highly scientific article on "good memories." In this it is stated that the cerebral cells of the human brain number six hundred millions, these again containing molecules (the number of which is, mercifully, not stated), upon which impressions reaching the brain are literally stamped, and become available for future use as memories.

Dr. Cafor, who contributed the article to "Chambers's Journal," says that effective conservation of the nerve cells—i.e. good memory—is assured by nutrition; the registration of impressions constantly going on because the nerve elements are constantly renewed; also that the essentials of memory depend more largely than is commonly supposed on the *mens sana in corpore sano*. (Where does Mr. Archer's "nastiness" come in here, by the way?)

How many readers of this extract would pause to consider and try to grasp the

fact of six hundred millions of brain cells and their molecular components! Or, indeed, of the number of pores in a square inch of skin, the number of corpuscles in a drop of blood, and the proportion of red to white that go to make up healthy blood!

Then, too, we are told by scientists that each corpuscle may be a world of itself, with many varieties of life existing upon it, but, (and perhaps fortunately for the understanding of the average mortal), means for verifying the correctness of this supposition seem to be wanting.

With such materials for scientific research as already exist, to say nothing of those opened out by the discoveries that are continually being made, it is little matter for surprise that the biologist, the chemist, or the electrician finds enough in the purely physical to claim his sole and undivided attention and has not time to consider its relation to the mental side, or the correlation of both to the spiritual.

The metaphysician on his part is so absorbed in the study of mind that he cannot give due weight to the physical facts that have so powerful an influence on mental conditions, and his work is, as it must of necessity be, imperfect.

And the man who from the spiritual side studies the wonders of the universe, and should be capable of, to some extent, ascertaining the true relations of mind and matter and their bearings on the spirit or those of the spirit on them, is too often hampered by a fetish from which he cannot escape, and deliberately shuts his eyes to indisputable and acknowledged facts, physical and mental. No! if the facts do not agree with his beliefs, his theories, his finite conceptions, so much the worse for the facts!

This type of theologian, however, is becoming more scarce, and it is to be hoped that in the course of another generation or two it may become as extinct as the dodo. On every side we see evidence of the gradual advance of modern thought, and the emancipation of mankind from the thralldom that has for so many centuries held sway over a great portion of it.

Here the line of thought branches out into so many different directions that it is somewhat difficult to decide which to follow in closing my weekly notes. There is one, however, which present events bring so prominently to the front that I will briefly remark upon it.

The "Gazette," in a leading article on the cause of the late Japanese naval victory, says, "It is not the gun on which everything depends, but the man behind the gun." The Japanese go further, and say that it was what is behind the man behind the gun that gave them the victory.

Admiral Togo himself has said that the victory was not due to human effort, but to the spiritual forces with which the nation is acting in concert. That this is no false modesty, but a really genuine conviction, is amply proved by the fact that a few months ago at the funeral of a fallen comrade, he gave an address to the spirits of those who had fallen in the war and were present on the occasion and could hear his words.

We speak of the Japanese as imbued with Eastern fatalism in their carelessness of life, and the apparent recklessness with which they sacrifice themselves in battle. May it not be instead a recognition of the fact that in the astral state they will still have the opportunity of completing the stage of existence that has been prematurely cut short by the death of physical body by violence?

If so, they are able to correlate the physical, mental and spiritual in a way that few Englishmen can; and it is small wonder that on their return to Japan the men sent from that country some time ago to study Western civilization reported that in morality and religion Japan had nothing to learn from England!

Recent events would go to show that perhaps England has a good deal to learn from Japan, and it may not be long before we find that a huge mistake was made in entering into the alliance with that country that alone rendered their defiance of Russia possible.

The statement of the hon. sec. of the A.S.C., published last Wednesday, that no pigeon shooting would take place on the grounds of the club or under the auspices of the club, is satisfactory as far as it goes, but unfortunately the fact remains that the proposed shooting will take place, and although not on the grounds of the club, yet still in its immediate vicinity, and at the instance of individual members of the club, though not of the body corporate.

T. A.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.

DIFFICULTIES AND EXPENSE OF NEWS COLLECTING.

Admiral Sir John Hay, presiding at the annual meeting of Reuter's Telegram Company last week, observed that the Russo-Japanese war, which formed the chief topic of his remarks last year, continued to engage the energies of their correspondents. There was nothing striking to chronicle in this connection beyond the fact that they were fortunately in a position to furnish full and prompt reports from both sides of the battles of Liao-yang and Mukden, and they also had the first news of Admiral Togo's great victory. The last time he addressed the shareholders he alluded to the great expense entailed in reporting the operations by land and sea. Latterly, at any rate, this heavy expenditure had not been covered by the receipts; indeed, during one month at least, a not inconsiderable loss was incurred. This was due to the fact that little or no news was being received, as is the case at present, while expenses were going on all the time. Fortunately, however, for the shareholders, the other branches of the company's activity, which they had carefully fostered, made up for the deficiency, and indifferent results in one department had been counterbalanced by profitable business in another. Their chief pre-occupation during the past twelve months had been the service from Russia, where the collection of news had become a reality, owing to the abolition of the censorship, which had existed from time immemorial. In order to be able to do full justice to the new state of things, they lost no time in strengthening their staff in that country, and were happy to say that they were now in a position to furnish their supporters with detailed and accurate accounts of the important events transpiring in the Russian Empire. They were considerably hampered at one time by the simultaneous illness of two of their English representatives, but were fortunately in a position to fill the gaps without delay. Both the gentlemen in question were now completely restored to health. They were taking advantage of the establishment of direct telegraphic communication with Abyssinia to extend their organisation to that country, and a short time since they published the first news message which had ever been received by wire from the capital, Addis Ababa. At the general meeting in 1902 he referred to the sacrifices which the company was then incurring in South Africa, in the hope and belief that they would reap their reward later on. That expectation had been realised, and their affairs had been put on an entirely satisfactory footing.

Baron de Reuter, who had been thirty years in the service, devoted literally the whole of his time and energies to the business of the company. He had consented to bind himself to the company for twelve years, on condition that, on withdrawing from active work, he should, like other officers of the company, receive a retiring allowance. So reasonable a proposition as this would, he felt sure, commend itself to every shareholder, but inasmuch as the Articles of Association do not expressly provide for the contingency, their solicitors advised that the contract, in which the retiring allowance was stipulated for, should be ratified by the company in general meeting. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried, as also a resolution embodying acceptance of the conditional agreement with Baron de Reuter.

P. AND O. REPORT.

In their interim report for the half-year to March 31, the directors state that the working account does not present any striking contrast to that of the corresponding period of last year. While the passenger traffic shows almost identical figures, the freight return is better than last year, mainly owing to an improvement in the outward trade to China and Japan. To other parts of the East export business generally has been unsatisfactory, although at one time there appeared to be a fair prospect of improvement in this respect. The additional coal consumption and other expenses connected with the new accelerated mail service had scarcely been felt when the present account closed, but a considerable increase in expenditure is foreseen for the remainder of the year. The company have recently built mail steamers of the value of £2,500,000, besides making a large outlay on some of the older ships of the fleet, and a substantial addition to the annual sinking fund will be necessary to provide adequately for depreciation on the original cost to the fleet. Stockholders are not likely, therefore, to get higher dividends for some time to come, but the usual interim distribution of 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred is now being made, and business in the East will probably receive a great impetus when the war comes to an end.

COMFORT FOR THE NEURALGIC.

Many are the new remedies for deadly diseases which, at their worst, only come to a minority of people. It has been reserved for a French physician to discover a new protection against an ailment which but few men or women entirely escape at some period of their lives. Prof. Raymond has just laid before the Academy of Medicine a treatment for facial neuralgia from which highly beneficial results have been obtained by several medical men of standing, who have been testing it under practical conditions. The treatment consists in injecting deeply among the nerve branches at the base of the cranium, alcohol treated with cocaine. The remedy is also applicable to the sciatica and some other forms of nerve disorder.

50 Members of Congress Send Letters of Endorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Congressman Lacey from North Carolina. Writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peruna he seems like a different man."—Romulus L. Lacey, Taylorsville, N. C.

Congressman Rogers from Louisiana. Writes: "I can conclusively recommend your Peruna."—H. W. Ogden, Benton, La.

Congressman Smith from Illinois. Writes from Murphysboro, Ill.: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited."—Geo. W. Smith.

Congressman Haskell from Ohio. Says: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head."—David Meekison, Napoleon, O.

Congressman Dannel from Minnesota. Writes from Owatonna, Minn.: "Your Peruna has been used by myself and friends not only as a cure for catarrh but also as an admirable tonic for physical recuperation."

Congressman Thompson from Kentucky. Writes: "Besides being one of the very best tonics Peruna is a good, substantial catarrh remedy."—Phil B. Thompson.

Senator Thurston from Nebraska. Writes from Omaha, Neb.: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston.

Congressman Worthington from Nevada. Writes: "I have taken one bottle of Peruna and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington.

Congressman Bankhead from Alabama. Writes: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried."—J. H. Bankhead, Fayette, Ala.

Congressman Powers from Vermont. Writes from Morrisville, Vt.: "I can recommend Peruna as an excellent family remedy."—H. Henry Powers.

Senator Sullivan from Mississippi. Writes from Oxford, Miss.: "I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."—W. V. Sullivan.

Congressman Sawyer from Michigan. Writes from Port Austin, Mich.: "I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough."—H. G. Shover.

Senator McNary from Louisiana. Writes: "Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it."—S. D. McNary, New Orleans, La.

Congressman Browland from Tennessee. Writes: "I have taken three bottles of Peruna and feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured of catarrh of the stomach."—W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Senator Mallory from Florida. Writes from Pensacola, Fla.: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."—Stephen R. Mallory.

U. S. Senator M. C. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach troubles."—M. C. Butler, Edgemoor, N. C.

Congressman Spradley from Indiana. Says: "From what my friends say Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire, Crawfordville, Ind.

Congressman Dwyer from West Virginia. Writes from Wheeling, W. Va.: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy."—B. B. Dwyer.

Congressman Holbrook from Kansas. Writes from Holbrook, Kan.: "I have taken two bottles of Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for cold and throat trouble."—Case Broderick.

Congressman Yoder from Ohio. Writes: "I only need Peruna for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Lima, O.

Congressman Mahon from Pennsylvania. Writes from Chambersburg, Pa.: "I commend Peruna as a substantial tonic."—Thad M. Mahon.

Congressman Sprague from Ohio. Writes from Jackson, O.: "I recommend Peruna to anyone in need of an invigorating tonic."—Irvine Dungan.

Congressman Barton from California. Writes from Santa Rosa, Cal.: "I used your Peruna and had cheerfully recommended it."—J. A. Barham.

Congressman Derrison from Indiana. Writes: "Peruna should be in every household."—John I. Dewees.

Congressman Turner from Kansas. Writes: "Peruna is certainly a cure for catarrh."—E. J. Turner.

Other members of Congress who endorse Peruna are:

Ex-U. S. Senator, B. F. Rice, of Oklahoma.

Congressman Fred. S. Goodrich, of Florida.

Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina.

Ex-Congressman L. P. Fosterstone, of Beaumont, Texas.

Congressman J. H. Huling, of West Virginia.

Congressman D. L. Russell, of North Carolina.

Congressman Spencer Blackburn, of North Carolina.

Congressman Turner of New York.

Congressman Culbertson, of Texas.

Congressman Nunn, of Tennessee.

Congressman Fitzpatrick, from Kentucky.

Congressman Purman, from Florida.

Congressman Haskins, Wisconsin.

Congressman Barlow, from Nevada.

U. S. Senator Call, of Florida.

For free book address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.



Capitol at Washington, D. C.

For special directions everyone should read "THE LIFE OF LAYE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Alexandria, Egypt.

THE KAISER'S POLICY.

The editor of the "National" in his "Episodes of the Month," says the present international situation is such a delicate subject for Englishmen to discuss that he would hardly have ventured upon it if it had not been raised already by the foreign Press. According to M. Bérard, in the "Revue de Paris," William II. has undertaken to federate against ourselves "the whole of Europe, or a part of Europe," his hatred of England being betrayed almost unconsciously in his most insignificant utterance—Continental Europe. Upon this the editor of the "National" goes on to say:

"We can confirm from many reliable private sources M. Bérard's statement with regard to the virulent Anglophobe sentiments to which the German Emperor invariably gives expression in Continental or American society, though, of course, we all know that when he is visiting this country, or when enjoying the hospitality of British battlefields, His Majesty expresses the warmest admiration for our Empire, our people, and our institutions, which are duly reported and exploited by pro-German writers. But to Frenchmen, to Russians, or to Americans, he is for ever suggesting some form of anti-British demonstration—some Americans it is to be by diplomacy, with Russians or Frenchmen by arms."

The writer proceeds to point out that though Germany has taken the offensive in Morocco, her policy remains somewhat obscure:

"The German Emperor has sent an envoy to Morocco in the person of Count Tattenbach, with general instructions to thwart France. But Germany has made no attempt to explain her grievance. Her main object is to prevent France from introducing much-needed reforms, so that the present chaos may be perpetuated probably in the hope that the French will ultimately weary of their task, and be ready to come to terms with Germany. Our Government has done exactly the right thing by dispatching the British Minister, Mr. Lowther, on a mission to Paz in the wake of Count Tattenbach, for the purpose of reinforcing French diplomacy in accordance with our undertaking under the Anglo-French declaration, and as Spain has been alienated by Germany, the latter Power is completely isolated, and her prospect of victory in the present diplomatic campaign is infinitesimal, provided the game is properly played by the other side."

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence on 31st November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co.,

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,

Secretary for Egypt.

THE NEMESIS OF NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Edward Dicey shows in an article thus headed in the "Empire Review" that though the trouble between France and England arising from Russia's infraction of French neutrality is happily at an end, the danger was at one time serious. Not that the French people would willingly support any French Government in a hostile attitude to England. "Whether justly or unjustly, the French nation, as at present advised, attaches the utmost value to the support of England as against German intervention in Morocco; and this being so France would regard as an act of madness any attempt on the part of her Government to run the risk of forcing England into a war to which France must necessarily be a party, simply and solely in order to give Russia a further hope of minimizing the magnitude of her own defeat."

Mr. Dicey points out, with regard to the Japanese Alliance, that it is of the utmost importance to Russia, whatever the outcome of the present war, to detach England from it. "It is, therefore, conceivable that in consideration of England's agreeing to sever her alliance with Japan, Russia might consent to forego any act of aggression on any northern province of India, or the adjoining native States, which are all more or less under our protection." But the manifest objection to an understanding of this kind is that England would be bound by it, while Russia would hold herself free to break it whenever it might suit her convenience to do so.

"We all know, or ought to know by this time, how readily Russia ignores her own obligations as soon as it seems to be her interest to ignore them. I am by no means prepared to affirm that the observance of good faith is the highest of international duties, but I do say, as a matter of fact, not of theory, that some nations keep their faith much more frequently than others, and that the former have nobody but themselves to blame if they enter into compacts with the latter and find themselves deceived. Of all the treaty-breakers in the world Russia is the most conspicuous offender, and on this account alone, I, for one, should appreciate all understandings with her even if I thought the understanding to be useful in itself."

BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness (or bilious attack) needs little description to the unfortunate sufferer. Food cannot be retained, the tongue is forced, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, the head throbs and aches; the patient is constipated, exceedingly weak, depressed and miserable. Doan's Dinner Pills will give relief in a few hours, but the sufferer should assist the medicine by taking rest, keeping quiet, and avoiding worry. During an attack, abstinence from food and alcoholic stimulants is desirable.

Those subject to biliousness should pay careful attention to diet, and avoid fatigue, anxiety, and exposure to cold. After too heavy a meal, one Doan's Dinner Pill will ward off any ill after-effect by giving the digestive organs, the liver and bowels, the additional help they need. This medicine should always be kept handy, and a dose taken whenever you find your food "repulsive" or disagreeing with you.

Doan's Dinner Pills are Nature's own medicine for liver, bilious, and all stomach troubles. They are made from pure roots and herbs which act gently and in harmony with Nature, driving out the clogging impurities, allaying inflammation and irritation, and restoring a regular and natural action to the liver, bowels and digestive system, without gripping. Doan's Dinner Pills are the best medicine for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, for headache, retching, dizziness, distress after eating poor appetite, yellow eyes, nervousness, wind, etc.

Doan's Dinner Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 5 a box; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Monsey, Cairo.

FOR BINGWORM. Itching Piles, Hemorrhoids, and every irritating Skin Complaint. Doan's Ointment is a sure and lasting cure. Doan's Ointment is P.T. 18 per pot, or P.T. 7 per 6 pots. To be had of all chemists, or direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Monsey, Cairo.

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

and "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of 'Call Options'"; "Contingent Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in 'Call' Securities"; "Points for Operators in 'Call' Securities"; "The Advantages of Investment Securities by Instalment"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms"; being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Building"; "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money"; and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE

LIMITED,
GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Avec les cotes à midi et demi)

Le marché du samedi, qui est faible d'ordinaire, a encore été influencé par les fêtes. Il y a eu baisse et nullité d'affaires sur toute la ligne.

La Banque Nationale ancienne action revalorisée de 26 3/4 à 26 1/2 et la nouvelle de 26 7/8 à 26 3/4; l'Agricole de 12 1/2 à 12 1/4; la Banque d'Athènes de 12 1/2 à 12 1/4; la Bénédictine de 45 7/8 à 45 5/8; la Daira de 26 1/2 à 26 1/4 et la Delta Light de 13 1/2 à 13.

On offre les Rentes à 29 3/2.
L'Anglo American Nile est cotée à 5 1/2 vendeurs ex-coupon.

Dans notre article par hier intitulé "Egyptian Investment" nous avons donné les sociétés égyptiennes dont les actions ont été émises à Londres depuis le mois de janvier. L'Egypte and Suez Mining Syndicate, au capital de £ 250,000; l'Egyptian Delta Land and Investment, £ 100,000; l'Egyptian Delta Light Railways, £ 130,000; l'Egyptian Estates, £ 500,000; l'Egyptian Investment and Agency, £ 200,000; l'Egyptian Land and General Trust, £ 200,000; la Dairah and African Syndicate, £ 25,000; la National Bank of Egypt, £ 500,000; la Nile Valley Bank, £ 750,000; la North Egypt Bank, £ 250,000; la Um Riwa Gold Mines of Egypt, £ 750,000.

Depuis la même date il n'a pas été formé, en Egypte même, moins de 15 nouvelles sociétés égyptiennes dont le capital global s'élève à plus de 2,500,000 livres sterling en 750 à 250 actions de 5, 10 et 25 livres.

Voici les noms de ces sociétés, avec leur capital et la date du décret les autorisant:

The Land Bank of Egypt, 10 janvier, Lit. 500,000 en 100,000 actions;

Société du Domaine de Sheikh Padi, 6 mars, Lit. 2,000,000 en 80,000 actions de 100 francs;

Alexandria Central Building Company 6 mars, Lit. 100,000 en 20,000 actions;

Société Égyptienne de la Daira Sanieh, 17 avril, Lit. 600,000 en 118,000 actions de 10,000 parts de fondateur de Lit. 5 chaque;

The Upper Egypt Hotels Company, 20 avril, Lit. 250,000 en 50,000 actions;

The Splendid Hotels of Egypt Company, 17 avril, Lit. 90,000 en 25,000 actions;

Société Égyptienne d'entreprises urbaines et rurales, 27 avril, Lit. 300,000 en 75,000 actions;

The Egyptian Improvements Corporation, 2 mai, Lit. 100,000 en 25,000 actions;

Compagnie des Bateaux Omnibus, 20 mai, Lit. 10,000 en 2,500 actions;

The Delta and Upper Egypt, 30 mai, Lit. 40,000 en 10,000 actions;

Société anonyme pour la fabrication de cigares égyptiennes, 20 mai, Lit. 25,000 en 10,000 actions de Lit. 2 1/2;

The Bank of Abyssinia, 31 mai, Lit. 500,000 en 100,000 actions;

Building Lands Company, 30 mai, Lit. 250,000 en 50,000 actions;

The Ghazal Land Company, 1er juin, Lit. 400,000 en 100,000 actions;

L'Union foncière d'Egypte, 6 juin, Lit. 500,000 en 100,000 actions.

* Les sociétés marquées d'une astérisque indiquent que l'émission d'actions n'a pas encore été autorisée.

Les terrains du Quai

La commission chargée d'examiner la question des terrains à réserver sur les nouveaux quais, en vue de l'érection de l'hôtel de gouvernement et des autres administrations publiques a décidé de voter la municipalité l'empêchant de gouverner actuel, contre un équivalent de terrain à donner au gouvernement sur les nouveaux quais, de céder également à la municipalité le local occupé par le tribunal Mehihi et la caserne Palloni, qui seront démolies et créés sur ce terrain un square. Les profits de ce terrain seront attribués au profit de la municipalité.

Les prix fixés par le comité d'évaluation de la municipalité, et estimés acceptables par la commission spéciale sont les suivants: Le terrain occupé actuellement par le gouvernement P.T. 350 le pied; le terrain occupé par la caserne Palloni et le tribunal Mehihi P.T. 345 le pied; le terrain sur les quais P.T. 400 le pied.

Pour les terrains du tribunal Mehihi et de la caserne, M. le délégué de la municipalité et le gouvernement se sont mis d'accord de l'entente à l'usage de la valeur, ces terrains devant être transformés en un square, dans l'intérêt de l'hygiène du quartier et pour dégager les abords du nouveau gouvernement.

La valeur totale des terrains du gouvernement est de Lit. 10,000 1/2; celle des terrains

sur les nouveaux quais s'élève à la même somme.

Les délégués du gouvernement ayant pris connaissance des prix d'estimation donnés par le comité de la municipalité, avant de les soumettre au gouvernement, ont prié les délégués de la municipalité de provoquer une décision de la Commission Municipale à ce sujet pour soumettre ensuite la question entière au gouvernement pour approbation éventuelle.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES
9 juin

Alexandrette, 3 j., vap. ang. Mila, capitaine Burnett, ton. 653, 3 Minotto.

Cardiff, 20 j., 3/4, vap. ang. Tevidon, cap. Hain, ton. 1990, à Ninim.

Constantinople et Pirée; 40 h., vap. italien, n. Gastesio, ton. 2335, à la Khedivial Mail.

DÉPARTS

9 juin

Pirée et Odessa; 9 jule vap. Tehtschschoff, cap. Heyman.

Marseille; vap. franc. Equateur, cap. Allard. Port Said et Brindisi; vap. ang. Ouir, cap. Hilde, sur lest.

Salonique et Constantinople; vap. hell. Marie Reins, cap. Papalaz.

Batoum et Marseille; vap. franc. Forp, cap. Rival.

Hull; vap. ang. Mikado, cap. Thorp. Afrique; vap. angl. Sygin, cap. Scholli, sur lest.

Karsh; vap. ang. Kinnor, cap. Stouchons, sur lest.

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

SECTION COTONNIÈRE

Résumé des réponses reçues en mai 1905:

Les variations atmosphériques de la première moitié du mois ont pu faciliter la croissance des jeunes cotons, et ce n'est que dans ces derniers 15 jours que, par suite d'une température constamment favorable, l'on constate un développement sensible de la végétation.

La situation s'est donc améliorée, depuis notre dernier Numéro: l'état des plantes est bon et normal; non correspondants signalant pourtant un peu plus de retard que l'année passée, mais ils comptent sur la continuation de la bonne chaleur, pour le faire disparaître.

Les renseignements bien que moins importants et moins nombreux qu'en 1904, ont dû être prolongés davantage.

L'eau, jusqu'à présent, a été distribuée d'une manière suffisante, et on n'est qu'à l'extrême des canaux que l'on trouve parfois des cultures moins bien partagées.

Quelques vers ont été aperçus; rien de sérieux, aucun dégât, jusqu'à ce jour.

Les informations de la Haute Egypte sont très satisfaisantes.

Des sauterelles sont montrées dans quelques localités et ont disparu sans produire de dommages.

Société des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte.

Nous venons d'apprendre, avec plaisir, que M. le Schah de Persie a daigné confier à M. Athilo Nini, Directeur des Sucreries d'Egypte, la haute distinction honorifique de Commandeur du Lion et du Soleil.

M. A. Nini arrive demain par le S/S "Mami" du retour de ce voyage et nous prions de cette circonstance pour lui adresser nos sincères félicitations et souhaits de bienvenue.

ASSOCIATIONS DES COURTIERES EN MARCHANDISES ET EN VALEURS

AVIS

A l'occasion de la semaine de la Pentecôte et Liverpool étant fermé:

Résumé, 10 courant, l'ouverture du marché aura lieu à 10 h. a.m. et la clôture à 12 h. m.

Lundi, 13 courant, il y aura session d'affaires.

Mardi, 13 courant, l'ouverture du marché aura lieu à 10 h. a.m.

Vendredi, 16 courant, l'ouverture du marché aura lieu à 10 h. a.m. et la clôture à 12 h. m.

Samedi, 17 courant, session d'affaires.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Share	Price	Share	Price
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